

## Claims

1.-20. (cancelled)

21. (new) A network node in a telecommunication network, wherein  
at least two internal logical networks are set up in the  
network node, wherein

a signaling connection is set up from the second internal  
logical network to a network  
node of the telecommunication network, via which signaling  
connection all signaling of the other  
network node is done, and wherein

both network nodes have the same signaling point code.

22. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 21, wherein the  
second internal logical network comprises a signaling point code  
which is distinct from the network node.

23. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 21, wherein signaling  
connections are set up from the first internal logical network to  
other network nodes of the telecommunication network, and signaling  
relating to the network node which is coupled to the second internal  
logical network takes place via said signaling connections.

24. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 21, wherein messages  
are sent to the network node which is coupled to the second internal  
logical network, said messages showing that a destination in the  
first logical internal network has failed.

25. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 21, wherein Routeset  
Test messages which are sent from the network node which is coupled  
to the second internal logical network are answered with the routing  
information from the first internal logical network.

26. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 21, wherein overload  
messages arriving at the first internal logical network from the  
telecommunication network are sent to the network node which is  
coupled to the second internal logical network.

27. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 26, wherein overload test messages which are sent from the network node which is coupled to the second internal logical network (N2) in response to the overload message are blocked.

28. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 21, wherein the first and second internal logical networks form a first pair from internal logical networks, and further pairs of internal logical networks are set up in the same way as the first pair.

29. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 28, wherein each of the internal logical networks is assigned to a pair by a table or a mathematical algorithm.

30. (new) The network node as claimed in Claim 21, wherein  
    at least a third internal logical network is set up in addition to the second internal logical network, wherein  
        a second signaling connection exists from said third internal logical network to the other network node in the same way as from the second internal logical network, and wherein  
            messages from the telecommunication network which are sent to the other network node and arrive in the first internal logical network and/or messages which are sent out of the first internal network to the other network node are assigned by a mathematical algorithm to the second internal logical network or the third internal logical network for forwarding.

31. (new) A method for adding network nodes in a telecommunication network, comprising:

    setting up two internal logical networks in a network node of the telecommunication network; and

    setting up a signaling connection from the second internal logical network to another network node of the telecommunication network, wherein

        via the signaling connection all signaling of the other network node is done, and wherein

        both network nodes have the same signaling point code.

32. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 31, wherein

the network node in which the two internal logical networks are set up is the network node which is to be added, and wherein a signaling point code which is already known by the other network node is assigned to the second internal logical network.

33. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 31, further comprising:  
setting up signaling connections from the first internal logical network to other network nodes of the telecommunication network, wherein signaling relating to the network node which is coupled to the second internal logical network takes place via said signaling connections.

34. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 31, further comprising:  
sending messages to the network node which is coupled to the second internal logical network, said messages indicating that a destination in the first internal logical network has failed.

35. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 31, wherein Routeset Test messages which are sent from the network node which is coupled to the second internal logical network are answered with the routing information from the first internal logical network.

36. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 31, further comprising:  
sending overload messages arriving at the first internal logical network from the telecommunication network to the network node which is coupled to the second internal logical network.

37. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 36, wherein overload test messages which are sent from the network node which is coupled to the second internal logical network in response to the overload message are blocked.

38. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 31, wherein the first and second internal logical networks form a first pair from internal logical networks, and wherein further pairs of internal logical networks are set up in the same way as the first pair.

39. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 38, wherein each of the internal logical networks is assigned to a pair by a table or a mathematical algorithm.

40. (new) The method as claimed in Claim 31, further comprising:  
    setting up at least a third internal logical network in  
addition to the second internal logical network, wherein  
    a second signaling connection exists from the third internal  
logical network to the other network node in the same way as from  
the second internal logical network, wherein  
    messages from the telecommunication network which are sent to  
the other network node and arrive in the first internal logical  
network and/or messages which are sent out of the first internal  
network to the other network node are assigned by a mathematical  
algorithm to the second internal logical network or the third  
internal logical network for forwarding.